

Legislative Update

National Cancer Advisory Board

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Office of Government and Congressional Relations

HOW NCI RECEIVES ITS FUNDING

NCI receives its funding, or appropriation, from Congress as part of the overall federal budget process.



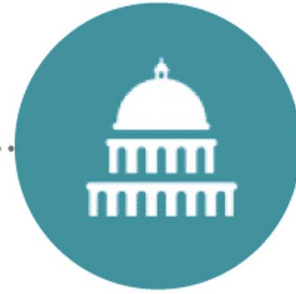
STEP 1

The White House Office of Management & Budget (OMB) coordinates with federal agencies to formulate the President's Budget, which covers all federal agencies, including the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and National Institutes of Health (NIH), and reflects the President's priorities. The President submits the budget to Congress, which must pass appropriations legislation that funds federal agencies.



STEP 2

The Congressional appropriations committees consider the President's Budget as they prepare appropriations legislation for the next fiscal year.



STEP 3

The appropriations committees finalize their legislative proposals, and the House and Senate consider the proposed legislation. Once passed and reconciled into a unified bill, Congress sends the legislation to the President.



STEP 4

The President signs the appropriations bill into law, making funds available to executive agencies, including NCI and NIH.

NCI Professional Judgment Authority

The National Cancer Act of 1971 gives the NCI Director special authority to submit an annual professional judgment budget directly to the President for review and delivery to Congress. This budget reflects NCI cancer research priorities and identifies areas of potential investment in cancer research.

FY 2023 Appropriations Hearings

Budget Request for the National Institutes of Health

“This [2022 omnibus] includes an increase of \$353 million to fund a greater number of research proposals at the NCI and support for the Cancer Moonshot initiative **that will save lives by speeding cancer research progress and improving prevention detection and treatment efforts.**”

–Chair Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)



House Hearing, May 11, 2022



Senate Hearing, May 17, 2022

FY 2023 Appropriations (pending)

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 House Committee Passed	FY2023 Senate Draft
NCI	\$6.91 B +353 M	\$7.38 B +466 M	\$7.20 B +\$290 M
NIH	\$45.2 B	\$47.7 B +2.5 B	\$48.2 B +\$3.0 B
ARPA-H	\$1.0 B	\$2.75 B	\$1.0 B

Stopgap Funding Expected Until After Midterms

Issues to Resolve:

- Defense versus Non-Defense Funding Levels (“parity”)
- Immigration, Border Security, Abortion Policy Issues

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DIRECTOR

June 9-10, 2022



Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)

*A New Paradigm for Propelling Use-Driven, High
Impact Biomedical and Health Research*

Tara A. Schwetz, PhD
Acting Principal Deputy Director
National Institutes of Health



- \$1B appropriation in FY22
- April 2022 – Sec. Becerra transfers ARPA-H to NIH
- Authorizing legislation (?)
- Director appointment TBD
- Acting Deputy Director appointed in May 2022, Adam Russell, DPhil



CHIPS & Science Act –enacted August 9



Inflation Reduction Act enacted August 16

Must-Pass Legislation

- Expiring Authorizations (by 9/30) – FDA User Fees & SBIR/STTR
- National Defense Authorization Act (annual)

Other Pending Legislation:

- Pandemic Preparedness & ARPA-H Authorization
- Telehealth continuation and expansion
- Clinical Trials access and inclusion

Both chambers in session

Senate only in session

House committee work only / Senate in session

June

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Juneteenth	20 Juneteenth (observed)	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

July

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9 Eid al-Adha (begins)
10 Eid al-Adha (ends)	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

August

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

September

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5 Labor Day	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 Rosh Hashana	26	27 Rosh Hashana (ends)	28	29	30	

October

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4 Yom Kippur (begins)	5 Yom Kippur (ends)	6	7	8
9	10 Columbus Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30 31						

November

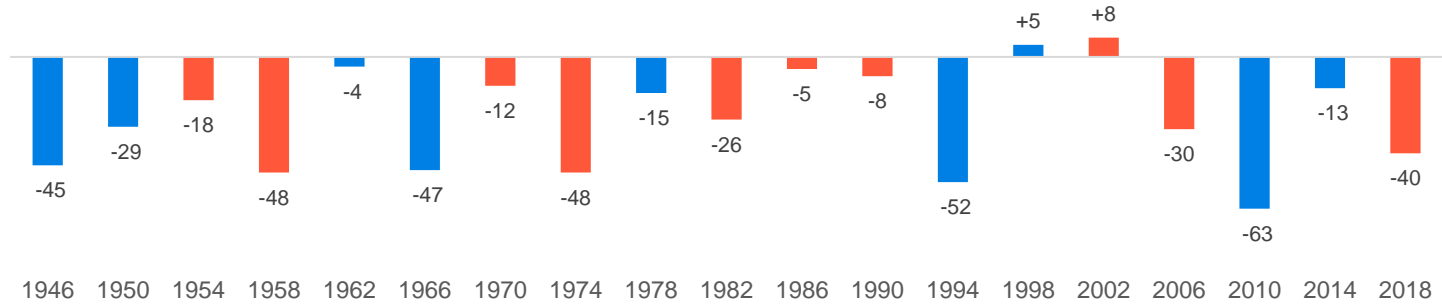
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 Election Day	9	10	11 Veterans Day	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 Thanksgiving Day	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Historically, the president's party loses seats in midterm elections

President's party gain/loss of seats in House

MIDTERM ELECTIONS, 1946-2018

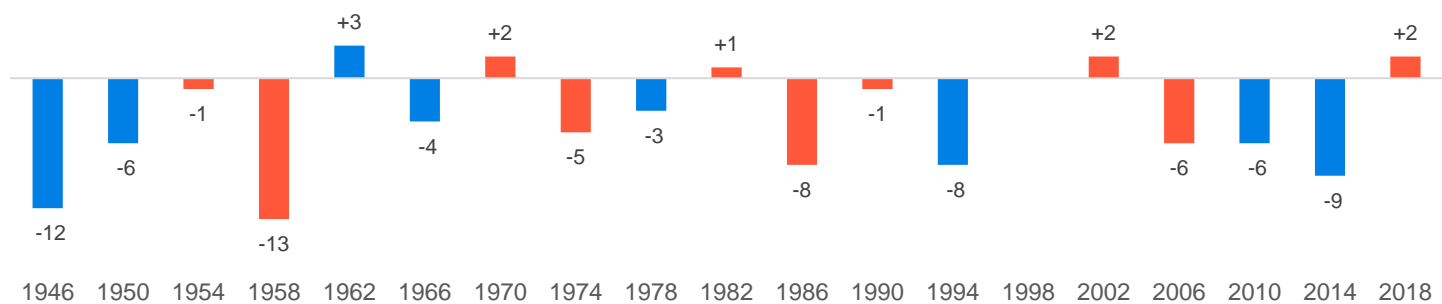
■ Democrats ■ Republicans



President's party gain/loss of seats in Senate

MIDTERM ELECTIONS, 1946-2018

■ Democrats ■ Republicans

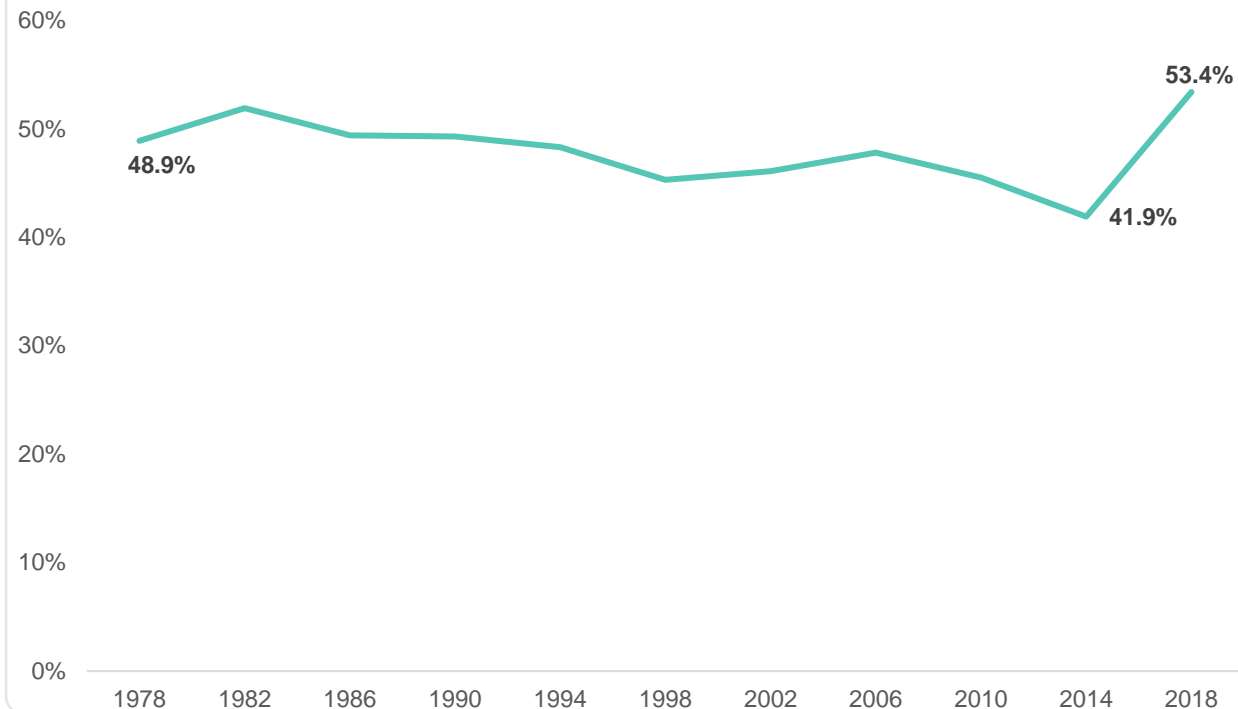


Voter turnout in 2018 election was much higher than recent midterms... Who will show up in 2022?

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Among 18- to 29-year-olds, voter turnout increased from 20% in 2014 to 36% in 2018, a **79% increase**
- Voter turnout increased by **11%** for men and **12%** for women
- Unlike the 2014 midterm election, turnout in 2018 among those living in nonmetropolitan areas (up 8%) was lower than for those living in metropolitan areas (up 12%)

Midterm election turnout 1978-2018



Questions?

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